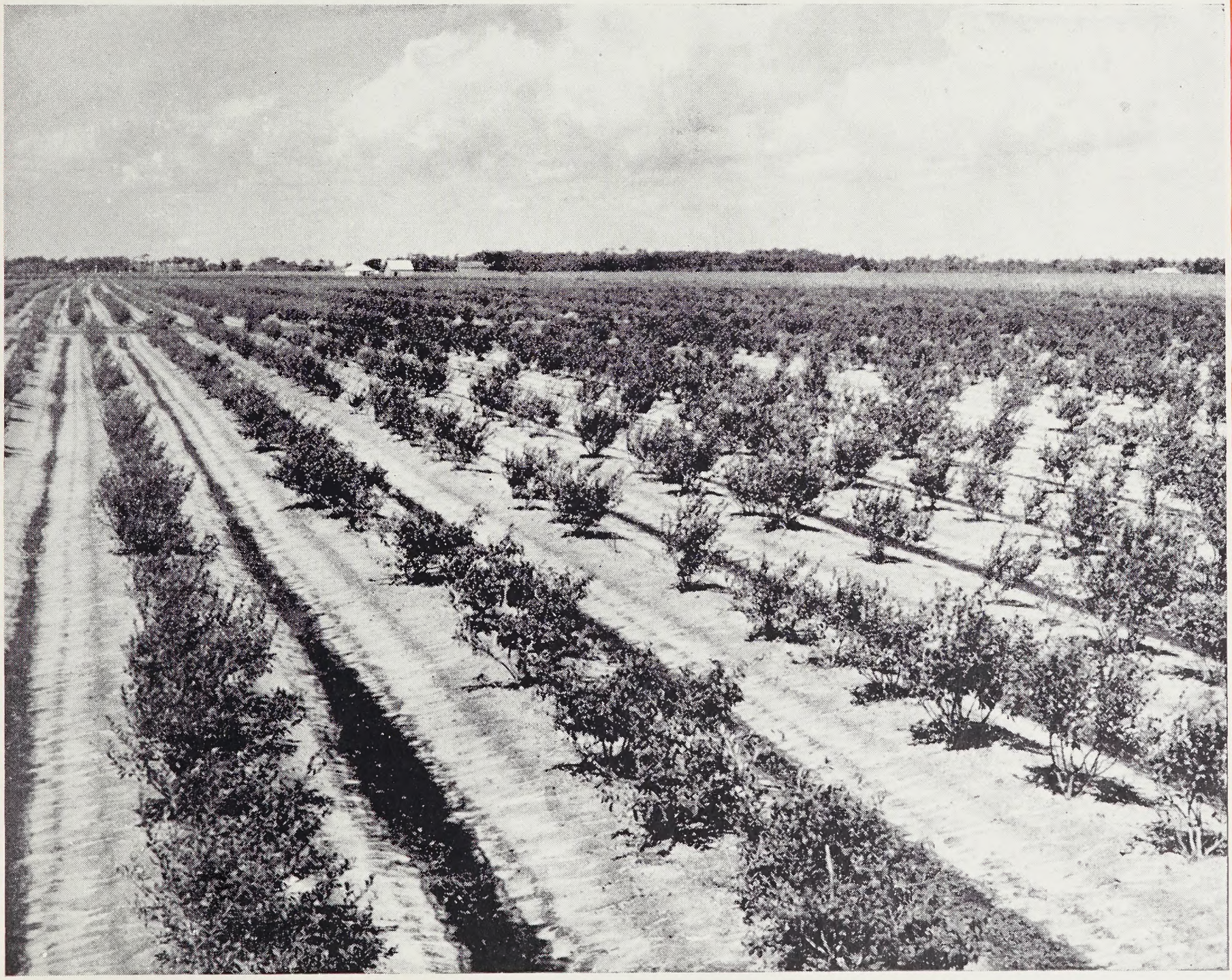
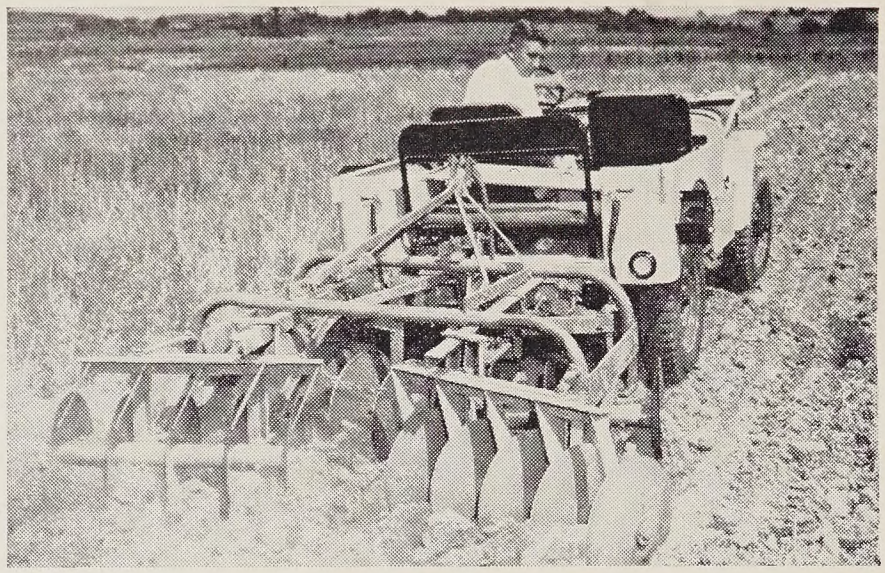
The Carolina Farmer

COVERING THE CAROLINAS FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA

VOLUME II APRIL, 1947 NUMBER 4



Peach Orchard in the Carolina Sand Hills



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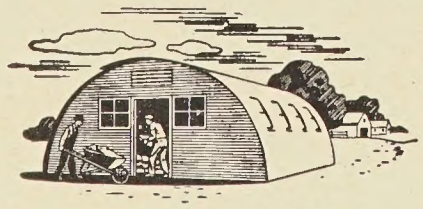

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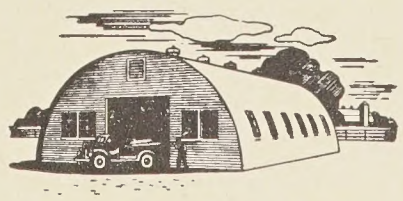

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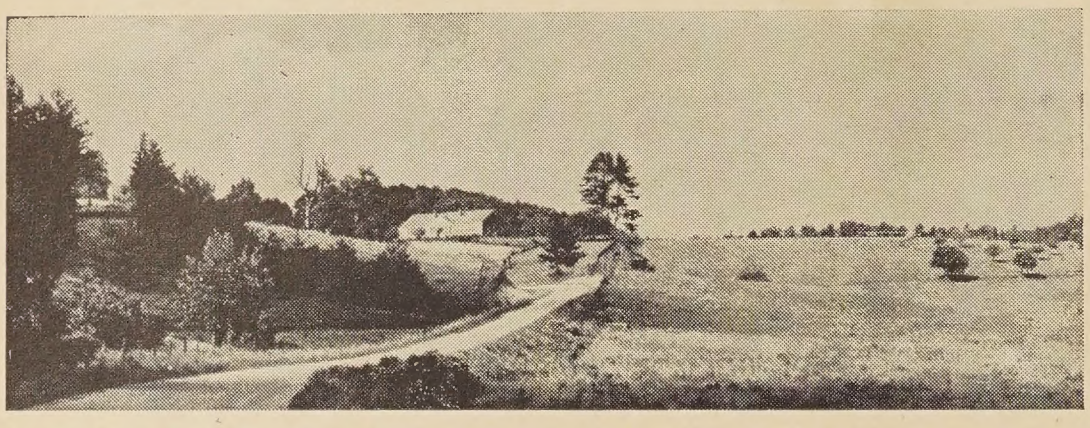
The Carolina Farmer

Covering the Carolinas from the Mountains to the Sea



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OUR FRONT COVER

When the peach trees begin to bloom in the Sand Hills, there is no more beautiful sight in the Carolinas.

Engraving Courtesy The Piedmont Press

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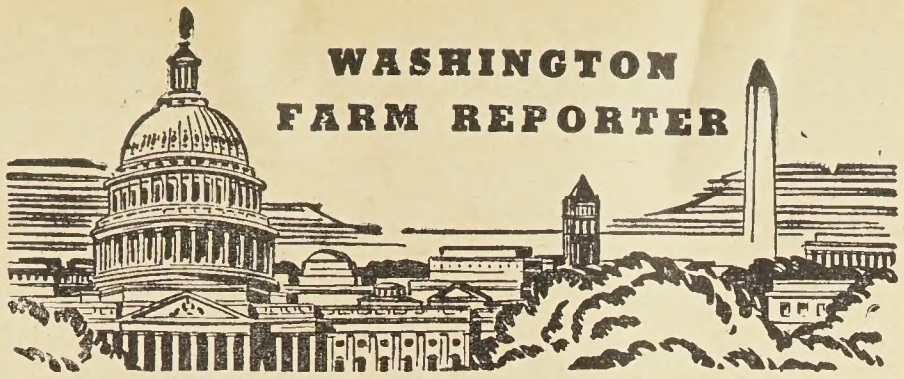
Farm Facts

NORTH CAROLINA PLANT FOOD CONSUMPTION DATA

Data on fertilizer usage in North Carolina show that 90.4 per cent of the mixed fertilizer contained 18 or more units of plant food compared with 70 per cent the previous year, 71 per cent in 1943-44, 67.5 per cent in 1942-43 and 37 per cent in 1941-42, according to information compiled by D. S. Coltrane, Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture. Fifty-seven per cent of the tonnage contained 20 or more units of plant food compared with 47 per cent in 1944-45, 28 per cent in 1943-44, and 17 per cent in 1942-43. Ninety-two per cent of the fertilizer used in 1945-46 consisted of grades recommended by the Experiment Station, as compared with 83 per cent the previous year. In 1938 only 42 per cent consisted of grades recommended by the Station. Mixed fertilizers sold in the State contained an average total content of 19.43 units of plant food. The average mixture would have analyzed 3.6 per cent nitrogen, 9.4 per cent phosphoric acid, and 6.43 per cent potash.

Statistical information on North Carolina fertilizer consumption compiled by Mr. Coltrane follows:

	Tons	Tons
Mixed Fertilizer Sales	**1945-46**	**1944-45**
Mixed fertilizers	1,287,175	1,163,563
Total sales reported by Mfrs.	1,496,800	
Total sales (based on tag sales)	1,544,780	1,466,277
Nitrogen Consumption		
In mixed fertilizers	46,283	42,210
In materials	22,737	23,129
Total	69,020	65,339
Phosphoric Acid Consumption		
In mixed fertilizers	121,387	107,367
In materials	8,641	5,745
Total	130,028	113,112
Potash Consumption		
In mixed fertilizers	82,828	72,072
In materials	4,398	5,492
Total	87,226	77,564
Plant Food	**1945-46**	**1944-45**
Fertilizer containing 18 units or more	90.40%	70.00%
Fertilizer containing 20 units or more	57.00	47.00
Grades recommended by Experiment Station	92.10	83.00
Average Nitrogen content	3.60	3.50
Average P2O5 content	9.40	9.20
Average K2O content	6.43	6.10
Average number of units per ton	19.43	18.80
Liming materials and landplaster	299,737T	512,032T



Copyright 1946, National Agricultural Research, Inc.

Washington, D. C., March 17—The Agriculture Department is getting ready to back up the U. S. diplomatic stand in Europe with millions of tons of food and fibers.

Food supply facts are being assembled in order to determine the extent of aid which can be drawn from American farms without causing run-away prices in this country.

If Congress approves aid-to-Europe plans as part of the campaign to prevent spread of Communistic influence, most of the assistance will come from American farms. Overwhelming majority opinion is that Congress will approve.

Unofficial estimates are that food exports during the next 12 months will exceed $100,000,000 a month, of which about half would be for cash and the remainder divided between credit and relief. Officials say requirements still are too indefinite to permit specific estimates.

Former President Herbert Hoover's confidential report on conditions in Europe, being circulated among top officials, is said to paint a much blacker picture than that given the public.

Confirming as it did reports from military and diplomatic observers in Europe, the official report by Mr. Hoover was the deciding factor in prompting President Truman to appeal to Congress to provide $400,000,000 for aid to Greece and Turkey.

Also pending before Congress, and virtually certain to be approved, is the President's request for $350,000,000 to be used in providing relief to Austria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Italy, and China.

About $300,000,000 worth of food is needed by the Army to feed occupied zones of Germany, Korea and Japan. Great Britain, France, Belgium and other countries want to buy at least $200,000,000 worth of food.

Charitable organizations, it is estimated, will send about $150,000,000 worth of food, principally to Europe.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson announced without explanation last week that his scheduled trip to Europe has been "postponed."

The interpretation being placed on his announcement is that the decision to give Europe all possible assistance already has been made and that Anderson is needed at home to draft plans and direct procurement of the food.

Export Difficulties

Anderson, in making export plans, faces two big problems. First, how much can be bought in the market without shooting U. S. prices sky-high? Second, where will he get the freight cars?

The Government is out of the wheat market now, and will stay out until the new crop comes in. A drive, however, is being prepared to obtain considerable quantities of corn and other grains.

Unusually favorable 1947 wheat prospects indicate a crop of around 1,200,000,000 bushels. Approximately 450,000,000 bushels of that might be available for export if we again scrape close to the botton of the barrel.

The export demand is not limited to grains. Little meat is being shipped, but Europe would take all she could get. Fairly large quantities of dried milk and eggs are being shipped. The Agriculture Department recently sold Great Britain 10,000 tons of turkeys and is negotiating with another European country for sale of a like amount.

Despite the heavy export demand, Anderson is reluctant to bid U. S. prices higher because of the fear that rising food costs might set off an inflationary price boom. The Administration hope is for lower prices.

The limiting factor in food shipments, especially wheat and corn, is more likely to be the shortage of rail shipping facilities. That is becoming an increasingly difficult bottleneck.

Transportation Crisis

Top officials are making no secret of their increasing concern over the shortage of freight cars. The car building program has bogged down and the indications are that no substantial improvement can be expected this year.

Office of Defense Transportation figures show about 5,000 freight cars going to the junkheap each month, against around 3,000 new cars reaching the road. The number of available railroad cars is the smallest in 30 years.

Col. J. M. Johnson, acting at the request of Congress, has railroad representatives and car builders "on the carpet" here this week to explain why more cars aren't being built.

The builders have been asked to deliver a minimum of 10,000 freight cars a month to the railroads. Railroad spokesmen predict the situation will get worse before it improves.

Builders complain that they are getting less steel now than during the war. They expect some increase in building but don't believe the 10,000 a month goal will be reached this year.

Farm Labor Bill

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee last week approved S-724, the bill by Sen. Capper to extend the farm labor program until Dec. 31, 1947, and reported it for a floor vote expected this week.

With the exception of a CIO protest, the bill received virtually no opposition before the Senate committee. Passage by the Senate now seems assured. The House passed an extension bill by an overwhelming majority two weeks ago.

A conference between the House and Senate would be necessary because of two important differenes. The Senate bill does not contain the House provision authorizing state employment agencies to set up rival farm recruitment and placement offices.

The House bill requires an end to all program activities by Dec. 31, but the Senate bill would allow a 30-day liquidation period beyond that date.

Congress will be asked later to continue the program for recruiting, training and placement of domestic farm workers through the Agriculture Department. Government handling of foreign workers, however, is almost certain to end with expiration of the proposed extension.

USDA Budget Worries

The Agriculture Department's top pleaders go before the House Appropriations Sub-committee considering the USDA budget today to defend the 1948 fiscal year budget.

The Department will attempt to recover as much as possible of the proposed $394,000,000 slash in the President's $947,000,000 budget estimate for agriculture.

Personal cuts and other savings will be offered up as sacrifices to appease the economy-minded committee, but most USDA officials fear this will not be sufficient.

Anderson's strategy apparently will be to defend the budget, with minor savings, and then, if there are to be deep cuts, make the Republican majority assume the full responsibility. Too deep a cut could be a Republican political liability.

The committee is aware of that strategy and will seek to draw from the farm organizations suggestions for major cuts.

(Continued on Page 22)

Home Insulation Pays

ALTHOUGH the Carolinas do not experience the wide variation and extremes of temperature such as occur in some other sections of the country, the need for insulation of farm houses and operational buildings in this region is every bit as desirable and necessary as in other areas, government experts assert.

This is because long experience and many scientific tests have proved that the properly insulated house or other building is as much as 15 degrees

Granular mineral wool being blown into the wall of an existing home. Clapboards are removed and the insulation material blown in to full thickness between the studding. When the job is done, clapboards are carefully replaced so that not a trace of the work is evident.

cooler in summer, costs only about half as much to heat in winter, and, if mineral wool is used as the insulating material, the danger of fire is greatly reduced.

It has only been within the past 15 or 20 years that the full importance of insulation has been recognized. But today hundreds of thousands of farm and city families are finding that it pays cash dividends in many ways, in addition to providing more comfortable living and working conditions.

In fact, Oliver Bowles, chief of the Nonmetal Economics Division, United States Bureau of Mines, stated in the Bureau's recently issued Information Circular 7388:

"There is general recognition that insulation is an essential element of dwelling construction."

An example of the economies made possible by insulation was revealed a few years ago in tests made by the federal government in two identical houses in the Hiawasee Dam community of North Carolina. These tests showed that complete wall, floor, and roof insulation with mineral wool reduced the fuel bill 44.75 per cent "and that the saving might be increased to 50 per cent."

This proved, according to the Bureau of Mines, "that insulation does not cost the house owner a cent." It begins to pay for itself the day it is installed and continues to do so as long as the house is occupied."

Similar tests in other sections of the country have shown similar savings. And farmers discovered a long time ago that livestock does a lot better in insulated buildings because fowls and animals are more comfortable. Egg and milk production is higher and livestock mortality is considerably reduced.

The purpose of insulating any building is to prevent as much as possible the escape of heat through walls and roof in winter and the entrance of heat in the summer. Walls and roofs are not designed primarily as a barrier against heat. Their purpose is to keep out rain, snow, and wind.

During hot weather the outside surface of walls frequently is heated to 120 degrees, even when the outside air is much cooler. The top surface of a roof, because it catches the sun's rays more directly, gets even hotter than the walls. Roof temperatures of 140 degrees are not uncommon on days when the air temperature is no more than 70. This passes on into the building and extreme discomfort is the result.

Likewise, warm air inside a building seeks a way out in the winter. "But insulation," states Mr. Bowles, "reduces the transfer of heat units from one side to the other of the insulating medium, regardless of the side on which the heat is generated. The result is to increase comfort both in summer and winter."

Comparatively few farm dwellings and buildings are insulated because most of them were built before the advantages of such protection were fully recognized. But in recent years, methods of insulating existing buildings have been developed so that now any structure, regardless of age or type, whether frame or masonry, can easily be made a far more comfortable and economical place in which to live or work.

There are many types of insulation on the market, but the United States Bureau of Mines declares: "Generally, mineral products are preferable because of their resistance to fire, electrical short-circuits, termites, vermin, moisture and decay."

Mineral wool is such a product. It is a generic term for several similar products which differ chiefly by the raw minerals from which they are made—"rock wool" made of limestone and other rock, "glass wool" made of sand, and "slag wool" which is made from ore-smelting slag. It consists of fine interlaced fibers and looks much like ordinary loose wool.

The material is manufactured in batts or blankets backed with vapor-resistant paper, and in loose or granular form. The latter type is most generally used in existing buildings because it can be blown through a host into walls and other inaccessible spaces. The batts or blankets are nailed in place where space will accommodate a workman.

Most farmhouse attics are unfinished, however, and it is possible for the owner to nail up the insulation in this area himself in case he cannot locate or does not want to employ a trained applicator. Roofs and sidewalls of barns and other buildings can be insulated the same way, but the material must be protected so

(Continued on Page 19)

A workman fitting batts of full-thick mineral wool insulation between studding, to protect the house against weather extremes and make the interior more comfortable both winter and summer. Because it conserves so much of the heat produced by the heating unit, complete home insulation reduces need for "forcing" the furnace—a very frequent cause of dwelling fires.

Grading of Sweet Potato Plants Recommended

By C. J. NUSBAUM
Plant Pathologist, Edisto Experiment Station
Clemson College, Blackville, S. C.

SWEET POTATO plants vary widely in length, weight, vigor and other important characteristics. In fact, it is difficult, if not impossible, to find two individual plants, pulled from the same bed or even from the same root, which are alike in all respects. In routine plant pulling these differences may be very great, especially if care is not exercised in order to avoid pulling very small plants. The variations between

individual plants may account for differences in survival and speed of growth following transplanting, resulting ultimately in variations in yield. If this is true, the use of ungraded plants pulled and transplanted indiscriminately would result in a mixed population of individual plants and the yield would represent the collective performance of these plants, good and bad. Therefore, it appears that if plants destined to grow into unproductive runts could be discarded at the start, better yields might be expected. In order to test the performance of plants from different types of plants, a field experiment was conducted in 1946 in which individual descriptions were taken on a representative group of plants prior to transplanting. All of the plants were pulled from a bed which contained No. 1 size, certified seed roots. Each plant was tagged with a serial number and its length, weight, number of leaves and relative vigor were recorded. At harvest the individual hills were dug separately and examined.

Several hundred plants were included in the test. However, the results, taken from the 400 individuals, planted April 24 and dug October 21, are representative and are discussed here. All of these plants survived. In order to present the data in compact form, the plants were grouped into various classes based upon weight, length, number of leaves, and vigor. The plant classification, number of hills examined, the yield of No. 1 roots and the per cent of barren roots is shown in the accompanying table.

The data show that there were marked differences in performance within some of the classes. In the "weight classes," for example, the plants weighing three to four grams performed very poorly. The yield was satisfactory in all classes at 5 grams and above, with the 7 to 8 gram class being the highest. The differences shown by the "length classes" were much less marked but there was a gradual upward trend in yield with increasing length of plants. In the "number of leaf classes" the highest yield was obtained from sprouts with 6 or 7 leaves, with those showing 3 or less giving the lowest yield. The three classes under vigor were based upon judgment rather than measurement, and in some cases there was some doubt as to the placement of borderline cases. Nevertheless, the results show that there was a positive correlation between vigor and yield.

The data presented here indicate that some of the characteristics of the plants were associated with differences in yield and seems to justify the practice of grading plants prior to transplanting. Incidentally, plants which weigh 5 grams, the minimum weight regarded suitable for planting, will run about 90 to the pound. However, regardless of the bedding practices used, from 15% to 30% of the plants from each pulling will generally be too small or too weak for transplanting. Such plants should be discarded if high yields are to be expected.

AVERAGE YIELD OF U. S. NO. 1 SWEET POTATOES

From Separate Hills Grown from Plants Individually Classified According to Weight, Length, Number of Leaves and Vigor, 1946

Classification of Plants	*Number of Hills Examined*	*Yield Bu. per Acre*	*Barren Hills %*
Weight in grams:			
3—4	66	110.0	33.3
5—6	180	198.0	7.7
7—8	114	213.0	7.0
9 plus	40	189.0	5.0
Length in inches:			
6	180	171.0	18.9
8	132	189.0	4.5
10	64	193.0	6.3
12	24	201.0	8.3
Number of leaves:			
3 or less	72	141.0	19.4
4 or 5	190	198.0	11.5
6 or 7	92	225.0	6.5
8 or more	46	195.0	8.7
Vigor:			
Tender	56	135.0	25.0
Medium	222	183.0	10.8
Strong	122	192.0	6.7

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Making Dreams Come

Here's how one farm family is making its way down the road of better farming toward security and a farm of their own

A SIMPLE, hard-working, self-respecting farm family, the Jesse Dillons of Forsythe County, North Carolina, have never made extravagant claims of life nor asked special favors of fate. All their lives the mother and father have worked hard to get ahead, hurrying from one job to another in the fields and barnyards to make good use of every daylight hour, and then toiling extra hours by lamplight to give their eight children a better chance than they had. Yet five years ago, as Jesse Dillon and his wife Hattie were just entering into their middle forties, they had reason to wonder where all their striving would lead.

Despite their good reputation as farmers and as people, the Dillons hadn't been able to rent a farm large enough to yield them a secure living in return for their hard work. To rent a larger place they would need more equipment and money for operating expenses.

Where to get the credit necessary to swing a larger, better farm? The Dillons had character and determination, but they hadn't accumulated enough worldly possessions to be rated a "safe" credit risk by a commercial loan agency. In fact, about all Jesse Dillon had to show for 30 years of tenant farming was two old mules, a cow, a little makeshift farm machinery, and a few household effects. That is, if you don't count his good wife and eight healthy, hard-working kids.

Jesse figured the cash value of all his goods and chattels at about $321—not enough to secure an adequate loan for operating a larger farm.

That was when Farm Security Administration stepped into the picture for the Dillons. At the suggestion of a bank which could not make the loan on the basis of security the Dillons could offer, they applied for a rehabilitation loan, submitting evidence from their neighbors that they were thrifty, competent farmers who would work hard and pay their debts. After a committee of leading farmers in the community passed on the application, Jesse and Hattie Dillon were granted a loan in the amount of $455 for purchase of livestock and equipment and for family expenses essential for doing a better job.

Now five years later, the Dillons have paid back their original rehabilitation loan in full, as well as later borrowings, and have saved enough so that they are now ready to make a down payment on a farm as soon as they can find a good one for sale at a fair price.

They've come a long way in five years—and on an uphill road. The story of the ascent they've made typifies the sort of thing many hard-working, determined farm families have been able to do for themselves with the help of the Farm Security program, which is now administered by the Farmers Home Administration.

It is heartening to see the Dillons in their home, to sense their quiet optimism, and to hear from their own lips the progress they have been able to make by dint of hard work and a little help in the way of a government loan, and supervision in planning to get the most out of their farm in terms of better living and better income.

After a year under the rehabilitation loan program, the Dillons were able to rent a larger, better farm than the one on which they were living back in 1940. Their present farm in Forsythe County is 207 acres, with 80 crop acres as compared to the 150-acre farm with 30 crop acres which they rented on Stokes County. Not only do they have a larger acreage now, but the land in the new farm is better and the Dillons have built up the soil by good farming practices.

By
ELIZABETH SPENCE

With better livestock and equipment, the Dillons now are able to have a larger acreage under cultivation. Also, as a result of the better job of farming, they are able to get a larger crop yield from every acre of land in cultivation. Their rehabilitation loan enabled them to buy fertilizer needed to build up the soil. With the aid of the FSA farm supervisor they also worked out a plan for

Many hands make short work grading tobacco. Helping (left to right) are John Dillon, an in-law, Odell, Anise, and Pa and Ma Dillon.

True

rotating crops and for following the tobacco with a cover crop of rye. The rye is turned under to enrich the soil, so that it will grow more tobacco and feed for livestock.

Before they went into the rehabilitation program, Mrs. Dillon tried to hatch her own chickens. Despite all her efforts, she often lost about half of her chicks and those she did raise were only fair layers.

On the advice of the FSA home supervisor, she chinked up an old shed for a brooder house and tried buying blood-tested chicks, and applying scientific methods to prevent poultry disease and increase egg production. Results convinced Mrs. Dillon that this practice pays, as the improved flocks gave more eggs in return for the feed and labor invested. At first, it wasn't all smooth sailing, however, for the Dillons were inexperienced in the mysteries of chinking and failed to put salt in the clay with which they filled the cracks in the brooder house. The dry weather came, and, without salt to hold the moisture, the clay chinking dried and fell out.

A less persistent family probably would have given up the idea of a brooder house then and there—and with it the idea of raising blood-tested chicks. Not so the Dillons — they started all over again, rechinking the brooder shed, this time with salted clay.

Now Mrs. Dillon raises blooded chicks each year as a matter of course. This year she bought 150 and raised 151, thanks to the few "extras" the hatchery put in and the fact that the tested chicks are sturdier and that she is careful to make use of the new scientific knowledge she has gained about care and feeding of poultry.

More eggs to eat and more egg money well repaid the Dillons for following the advice of the home supervisor and for not giving up the whole idea of raising tested chicks after the chinking fell out of the brooder house. More chicken dinners, too, rewarded their efforts.

Those chicken dinners, incidentally, loomed mighty big in the memory of Odell Dillon, the oldest son of the family, all the time he was away in the service.

During the 18 months he was in Europe with the Artillery, the going got pretty hard sometimes—and then

A big garden cuts food costs and provides better eating. Mrs. Dillon and daughter Anise are here shown shelling their favorite green beans for use for seed next year.

Odell was grateful for the strength and endurance that good food and hard work on a prospering farm had developed in him. He was grateful, too, that in the midst of danger he was not tortured with any feeling of insecurity about his parents and his brothers and sisters. It was good to know that his family was snugly situated on a good farm where they were sure of having three square meals a day. Odell can remember the time when their farm wasn't so good, and there wasn't so much to eat, though the Dillon family obeyed all the copy book rules about working hard and being thrifty.

A New Start

Let's go back to 1941, the year when the Dillons made their new start with a rehabilitation loan.

To do a really efficient job of farming, it's important that the family be well fed and healthy. Obviously, husky people who can do a day's work are better risks than those who are below par from lack of food or medical care.

This common sense idea is recognized in the supervision and administration of rehabilitation loans, both as they were originally made by the Farm Security Administration and as they are now being carried forward by the Farmers Home Administration.

For this reason, the original loan which the Dillons got back in 1940 provided for essential family living expenses as well as for farm operating expenses. Also, an FSA home supervisor worked with Mrs. Dillon on plans to make the most out of her budget for family living expenses.

Mrs. Dillon and the home supervisor decided it would be wiser to enlarge the family garden and to grow a greater variety of vegetables than in the past. So they budgeted $9 for vegetable seed—enough to buy yellow squash, beets, lima beans, carrots, and marglobe tomato seeds as well as to put in the old stand-by beans and potatoes and turnips. Buying so much seed took a big hunk out of the limited funds allotted to living

expenses, and Mrs. Dillon thought a while about putting out that much before the home supervisor convinced her that the extra vegetables would more than pay for the added cost.

They did, too. From the produce of her garden, Mrs. Dillon put up about 700 quarts of fruits and vegetables. That was quite a contrast to the 200 quarts she put in the cupboard the year before. This larger supply of home-canned goods not only enabled the Dillons to eat better than they did during previous winters, but also it saved them money. With more home-produced foods to fall back on, they didn't have to run such a big bill at the grocery store. As a result, they felt justified in buying a pressure canner the next year—and this canner is still one of Mrs. Dillon's most treasured possessions.

Though their family is smaller now since the two oldest daughters have married and left home, the Dillons still killed two fat hogs last fall. They felt doubly lucky to have a store of 350 pounds of pork on hand to see them through the winter as they read about meat prices. And not least among the blessings for which they thank their lucky hogs is a goodly supply of home-made soap which they made from the waste fat salvaged from the animals' carcasses. If it hadn't been for the home-made soap, they would all have to go dirty because they couldn't buy any soap, says Mrs. Dillon.

In having a cow to start with, the Dillons were better off than many farm families who obtain rehabilitation loans. Still, one old cow couldn't be expected to keep a family of 10 abundantly supplied with milk.

Why not use part of the loan money to buy a second cow? By raising most of her feed, it shouldn't cost much to keep her. And when both cows were fresh, probably there would be extra milk to peddle after the family drank their fill.

When the idea was put to them that way by the FSA farm and home supervisors, the Dillons thought it was worth a try and gladly agreed to use part of their loan money to buy an extra cow. Everything worked out happily. Now five years later, the Dillon farm boasts two cows and two heifers. They wonder how they ever got along without a steady supply of milk or the milk checks which come in so handy.

To the best of their knowledge, this hard-working family had always been good farmers, as had their parents before them. But new times call for new ways, and the Dillons are glad to be learning with the times. In almost every phase of their farming operations, the Dillons have profited from scientific advice and expert help in planning which they got with their government loan. For example, the farm supervisor convinced Mr. Dillon that it would pay him to raise more feed for his livestock and poultry.

Before they got their loan in 1940, the Dillons' total crop acreage was only 7½ acres in tobacco and 14 acres of corn, plus a small garden. The following year, they put in 6½ acres of rye, 2 acres of crimson clover, 7 acres of wheat, 2 acres of oats, and 9 acres of lespedeza, besides the usual acreage of corn and tobacco, and a larger garden. Not only did they increase their planted acreage, but they also stepped up per acre production on the old cultivated tract through the use of fertilizer and improved farming methods. The extra crops and livestock feed brought extra profits and better, cheaper family eating.

In 1942 the Dillons moved to their present farm which is larger and has better land. They were able to rent the new farm because they had built up their credit and equipment sufficiently to convince their new landlord that they could operate the larger farm successfully.

Each succeeding year, the Dillons have worked hard to do a better farming job and increase their savings. Their goal is that of every farm tenant family: to own a farm of their own.

By dint of hard work, the Dillons are now within hailing distance of this goal. They have applied for a farm purchase loan from the Farmers Home Administration and their application has been approved by a committee of farmers who know them well.

The only obstacle now in the way of their lifelong ambition to own their own farm is to find a good farm for sale at the right price. The Dillons have waited and worked a long time for the chance to buy a farm—and they don't want to spoil their chance by doing anything hasty. They agree with the Farmers Home Administration that it would be reckless to pay too much for their land.

Explaining the deep-rooted urge of tenant families to have a farm of their own, Mrs. Dillon spoke of the uncertainty that comes from having to rent.

"When you're old they don't want you," she said simply.

Fear of being without a farm on which they can make a decent living is not presently with the Dillons, since they have accumulated enough livestock and equipment to operate a

(Continued on Page 24)

Anise and her Ma take good care of the poultry they raised from blood-tested chicks. They are well repaid in eggs and egg money.

Growing your own livestock feed pays. The lespedeza hay which father Dillon is picking will come in handy next winter.

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Plant Bed Suggestions For Tobacco Growers

By E. Y. Floyd

Director, Plant Food Institute of North Carolina and Virginia, Inc. Raleigh, N. C.

AT this season of the year, flue-cured tobacco growers throughout the entire flue-cured area are greatly concerned about their tobacco plant situation. Plants are late and small in all belts. Blue-mold has been reported in a number of counties in Eastern North Carolina, which usually means when it attacks this section of the state it is pretty general throughout South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

With weather conditions such as we have had the last half of March, plants not only grow very slow, but insects as well as diseases are usually worst. However, with the fine success of blue-mold preventatives, as well as insect control, recommended by the Experiment Station and Extension Service, tobacco growers in the belts should use all of the available material and do whatever necessary to prevent blue-mold. As it looks now, if all tobacco producers wanted to get the disease preventatives, spray materials or dusts, there would not be enough to go around. Therefore, it is necessary for each grower to use every known means to keep the plants growing and healthy so they can withstand an attack of blue-mold.

Every producer who visited the markets last year could see the value of fine quality cigarette tobacco. One of the important factors in the production of flue-cured tobacco is to have plenty of good plants to transplant the crop as near one time as possible when the transplanting season is ready for the area. Every effort should also be made to try to get a good stand of tobacco in the field, as this will play an important part in giving good quality.

If weather conditions from now out are favorable, the prospects for crops the latter part of April or first of May could be much better than now, the latter part of March.

If flue-cured tobacco producers can grow a crop of equal quality to that grown in 1946, the price should be very satisfactory with the aid of the stabilization program and the full cooperation of the buying agencies for both domestic and foreign trade. It looks as if it will pay every farmer to take the necessary steps to produce good plants in order to produce the very best quality and yield possible.

Fermate Effective Against Blue Mold

With tobacco plant beds for 1947 already set, the grower will be wise to buy fermate supplies immediately that he will need for spraying or dusting his plants against the dread blue mold disease.

Dr. J. H. Hensen, head of the plant pathology section with the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station, in issuing this warning, reminds growers of the almost certain attack of last year which they were able to head off by following this procedure.

The blue mold disease begins its attack on the crop in Georgia, Dr. Jensen explains, and, if the weather remains right for it, follows the season up the coast. Last year, because growers in Georgia sent warnings ahead of the disease, and because the local growers went to work

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in their plant beds with the fermate, what would otherwise have been a serious outbreak was staved off.

This year this warning service has been put on a permanent, coordinated basis with H. R. Garriss, the Extension plant pathologist, named reporter for the North Carolina district to receive warnings from elsewhere and to assist local growers with meeting the attack.

Fermate has been found the most effective treatment against the disease, Dr. Jensen says, but he stresses that it is a preventive rather than a cure. Therefore, growers should make their first applications of fermate before the disease strikes.

Begin applying fermate, either as a dust or spray, as soon as the plants are the size of a dime. From then on, treatments should be continued until all danger of an attack of blue mold is past. Dr. Jensen points out that the county agents are prepared to give advice on the treatment.

RESISTANT TOBACCO SAVES ANOTHER FARMER

By E. S. STOKES
County Agent, Danbury, N. C.

In 1944, Bill Byrd, King, N. C., purchased a small farm from Swain Dorsett of the same address. Mr. Dorsett sold the farm simply because a large percentage of his tobacco was dying with black shank. Mr. Byrd stated that when he went to look at the farm in the summer of 1944, it was a sick sight as much of the tobacco had wilted. However, after consulting another farmer, he decided to buy the farm and plant one of the black shank resistant varieties. When the farm changed hands, the land was planted in one of our standard varieties and of the 2.5 acres, about two-thirds was diseased and of little value. After moving to the farm in the early part of 1945, Mr. Byrd began his tobacco program by seeding his plant bed with Oxford No. 1 seed. The same land that was planted in 1944 was planted in 1945 with only about 15 hills going down. In 1946 the same land was planted again with Oxford No. 1 and an additional 2 acres. In the 4½ acres, only approximately 18 hills died. The last crop averaged Mr. Byrd 53½ cents per pound and yielded slightly better than 1,000 pounds to the acre.

Of course, Mr. Byrd sees this variety as do many other Stokes County farmers and agrees that it should not be planted where black shank is not present. The biggest objection Mr. Byrd has to this tobacco is that it dries slow and does not have quite the width of some of our newer types. This is an example of where Oxford No. 1 paid for a farm that otherwise could not have produced tobacco.

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Farm Bureau . . .

State Legislature Is Heeding Farm Leaders

By **A. C. EDWARDS**
Chairman, House Agricultural Committee

A few years ago the people of North Carolina that live on the farms and till the soil were not given much consideration along legislative lines. Other groups controlled the so-called "politics" of North Carolina, but this is far from true today. The farmers and the agencies representing the rural areas of North Carolina are among the dominant factors making up the future advancement of North Carolina. To bring this fact vividly to your attention, I will briefly summarize some of the legislation which has already been enacted into law and some which is still pending before committees.

1. The State Soil Conservation Law which was enacted in 1937 to allow districts to be formed in order for participation of our farmers with the Federal Soil Building Program, has been amended. The amendment provides, (a) for the election each year of a county committee of three farmers to supervise and carry on the work in the county in coordination with the district supervisor; (b) enlarges State committee by adding three farmers; (c) changes the complicated procedure for election of district supervisors; (d) makes it permissible to divide large districts if found practicable.

The intent of the changes is to put the Soil Conservation Program down on a county participation level in order to stimulate more interest and to better acquaint the farmers with the programs.

2. Wide discrepancies which have actually penalized the farmer have prevailed in the North Carolina Sales Tax Law during the past. After bills were presented to eliminate the sales tax on fuel oil used for curing tobacco, and much criticism developing as to sales tax on farm machinery and said tax not being collected on machinery bought by industry, the Finance Committee has written in the Revenue Act, that a study shall be made concerning these discriminations by the Tax Research Department for the purpose of correcting any inequalities which might exist. Recommendations to be made to the 1949 General Assembly.

3. The question of improper milk sold being brought vividly to the attention of the public, the chairmen of the agriculture committee introduced a resolution to provide for the appointment of a seventeen-man committe to study production, processing and distribution of milk and to report to the 1949 General Assembly its recommendations. This resolution is now enacted into law.

On the heels of this action, the bill has been introduced which if enacted into law will place the control and the entire milk industry in the hands of the State Board of Health. Under this pending bill, the Board of Health will be allowed to set up statewide milk regulations. The outcome of this legislation is still in doubt, since the committee has not acted.

4. The Appropriations Bill carries a $11,000,000 fund ear marked for county road improvements only. This will enable many a farmer to have access to an all-weather road that today is in the mud.

5. After much debate, the bill setting up the "International Log Rule" as the Standard Log Rule Measurement looks as if it will become a law only as a token. Only a normal victory will be won. It has been amended many times and nothing in this act will prevent use of other rules. With its passage in the Senate, and if it comes to the House, we will only get into the Statutes the fact that the International Rule is the standard rule in North Carolina.

6. Pending in the committee is a bill authorizing the county commissioners to appoint electrical inspectors qualified to inspect electrical wired buildings in rural areas. This legislation is much needed to protect home owners.

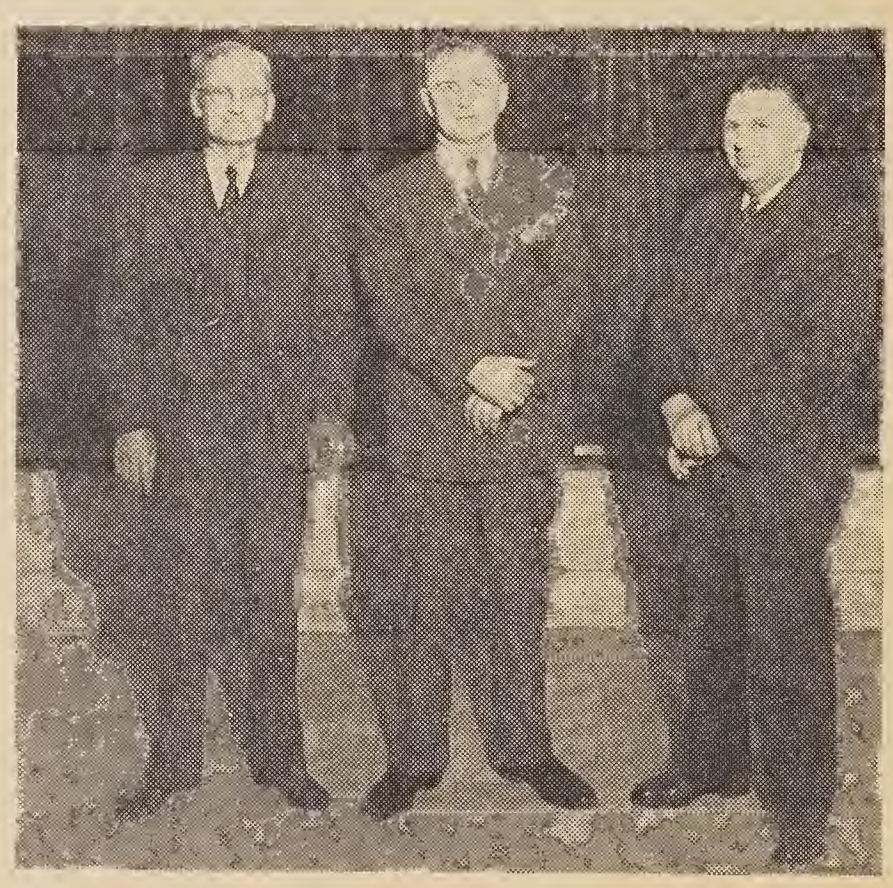
7. A turkey specialist has been approved to work with the Extension Service for the expansion of turkey growing.

8. Expansion in the soil testing, seed, and fertilizing inspection divisions of the Department of Agriculture has been approved. The farmers pay a large sum yearly to carry on this work and the opinion prevails that more attention should be given to these phases of the farmers' products.

9. In order for an expanded Federal program on research pertaining to tobacco to be established in North Carolina rather than in some other state, arrangements have been made for the construction of a laboratory on the Oxford test farm for the scientific development of tobacco.

10. Probably the most important legis-

(Continued on Page 23)



These three Farm Bureau leaders occupied three most important positions in the 1947 Assembly. They are (left to right): Senator John S. Watkins of Granville, chairman of Senate Agricultural Committee; Thomas J. Pearsall of Nash, Speaker of the House of Representatives; and A. C. Edwards of Greene, chairman of the House Agricultural Committee.

Grange Gleanings . . .

USDA Potato Support Plan

The United States Department of Agriculture has announced plans for supporting prices of the 1947 potato crop as required by the Steagall Amendment. In order to simplify operations of the program and encourage industry cooperation in the orderly marketing of the grop, the following regulations will apply: "(1) participation is limited to growers who have complied with potato acreage goals, (2) loans, while available, no longer will be the principal means of late crop price support, (3) dealer assistance in program operations is authorized on a contract basis, (4) potatoes acquired under the price support program will be subject to resale in consumer markets at less than support prices, and (5) the Department will assist and encourage the potato industry to utilize its own facilities to maintain orderly marketing and improve the quality offered to consumers by development of marketing agreements in areas to which they are adapted."

Tobacco Associates, Inc.

The organization of Tobacco Associates, Inc., was completed last month. Grange representatives on the Board of Directors are, T. W. Allen, Creedmoor, Chairman of Grange Tobacco committee; and Claude Hall, Roxboro, member of Grange Tobacco Committee. The organization was designed to promote and expand the export market for flue-cured tobacco. Agricultural leaders have been distressed over the outlook for foreign market. It is hoped that representatives of Tobacco Associates will be successful in holding the foreign market for American-grown tobacco. The British Labor government recently recommended that the United Kingdom spend about $67,000,000 less than the amount spent last year for the American crop. This action was no doubt prompted by the fact that 32 per cent of the scarce British dollars went for tobacco while 24 per cent went for food in the last half of 1946.

Grange Builders Helps

Over 500 copies of Grange "Builders Helps" have been distributed by the State office. Additional copies are available upon request.

Grange Sunday

North Carolina Grange Sunday will be observed this year on May 11th. If for any reason the date, which is also Mother's Day, does not suit the Grange, another date may be selected. It is customary to observe the fifth Sunday after Easter as Grange Sunday.

Cancer Control

April is Cancer Control month by special act of Congress and special act of the North Carolina General Assembly. Cancer took a record toll in our state last year of 2,581. This was an increase of 160 over the previous year. Local Granges can unite in the fight on cancer by planning programs on Cancer Control with a doctor as speaker. The North Carolina Division of The American Cancer Society has several movies which are available free where projectors with sound tracks are provided by the community. Free literature may be secured by writing the State Grange office.

Grange Youth Activities

Joe N. Howard, prominent agricultural leader and presently Agricultural Engineer for Duke Power Company, was named Chairman of the State Grange Youth Committee. Mr. Howard served as Assistant County Farm Agent and 4-H Club leader in Orange county for eight years.

The 1947 Grange Youth Camp will be held July 28-August 2nd at the Tom Browne Camp near Asheville, North Carolina. A $10.00 fee will be charged to cover room and board. A special Camping Bulletin announcing complete plans will be mailed soon. **Urge your Grange Youth** to attend the meeting.

President To Speak At Cotton Council

President Truman will address the Delta Cotton Council at Cleveland, Mississippi on May 8th at 2 p.m. From fifty to seventy-five thousand agricultural leaders from all over the nation are expected to attend.

East Carolina Degree Day

Grange Leaders from all over Eastern Carolina will attend the annual Degree Day at Goldsboro on March 28th. The program will begin at 3 o'clock at the community building. A barbecue supper will be served at 6 o'clock. State Grange officials have been invited to attend the meeting. It is expected that all members of the Executive Committee of the State Grange will be present as well as officials of the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association.

Grange Recreational Club

The New Hope Grange in Orange County has established a Recreational Club under the leadership of the Master, J. R. Pulley. The Club meets every Saturday night from 7 o'clock until 10 o'clock. Table tennis, darts, checkers and other recreational games feature the Club meeting. Moving pictures and skits by local talent have been presented. New Hope Grange has planned a series of agricultural programs of outstanding quality to be presented at regular meetings during the year.

National Grange Convention

The National Grange Convention will be held in November at Columbus, Ohio. The Deshler-Wallick Hotel will be session headquarters. A goal of 15,000 candidates for the Seventh Degree was announced by the Ohio State Grange Master. North Carolina Grange members should plan to attend the National meeting this year. Columbus is about a twelve to fifteen hour drive from any point in the state. We shall be glad to assist you in making your hotel reservations.

Fertilizer Outlook

It has been reported that three out of every four ships leaving Chili are bound for the United States with soda. At least two cargoes have come in recently with others enroute.

RECENT BULLETINS

North Carolina—Extension Circular No. 280 (Revised) **Freezing Foods for the Home,** By D. E. Brady, Ivan D. Jones and Mary L. McAllister, North Carolina Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh.

North Carolina—Extension Circular No. 280, **Growing Up Is Fun,** By Mrs. Virginia Sloan Swain and W. N. Hicks. North Carolina Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh.

North Carolina—4-H Club Series No. 55, **4-H Canning,** By Ruby Scholz North Carolina Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh.

North Carolina—Extension Circular No. 287, **Sharpening Knives For Meet Cutting,** By T. N. Blumer. North Carolina Extension Service, State College Station, Raleigh.

Maryland—Bulletin No. 111, **Culling For Profitable Egg Production,** By Morley A. Jull. Maryland Extension Service, University of Maryland, College Park.

Florida—Bulletin No. 421, **Selecting and Fitting The Beef Steer,** By R. S. Glascock. Agricultural Experiment Station, Gainesville.

Maryland—Bulletin No. 109, **Feeds and Feeding Practices For Chickens,** By M. A. Jull and G. M. Briggs. University of Maryland, College Park.

Texas—Bulletin No. 673, **Commercial Feeding Stuff Report,** By F. D. Brock and M. P. Holleman. Texas A. and M. College, College Station.

Florida—Bulletin No. 128, **Raising Chicks, Broilers and Pullets,** By N. R. Mehrhof and A. W. O'Steen. Agricultural Extension Service, Gainesville.

Georgia—Bulletin No. 224, **Dairy Farming in Georgia,** By J. C. Elrod and W. E. Hendrix. Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Ga.

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

Hints to Homemakers

By
Ruth Current *and* Verna Stanton

Three household jobs—preparing meals, house cleaning and care, and dish washing—take the major share of the housewife's working time, according to a recent study of time expenditures in homemaking, conducted recently by Vermont Experiment Station specialists. Findings showed that farm housewives spend an average of 64½ hours a week in doing housework. This amounted to 59 per cent of their waking hours and 38 per cent of the total time.

An analysis of the work schedules showed that three jobs took a very large share of the time spent in housework. Food preparation took one-fourth of the total time, housecleaning and care almost another fourth, and dish washing about a sixth.

Other household jobs took considerably less time. Care of children and the sick amounted to 9 per cent of the time; laundry, cleaning, mending and sewing, together, took only 9 per cent; canning and preserving, 6 per cent; marketing and household business, 3 per cent; and other household activities, 10 per cent.

* * *

When using boiling water to remove fruit, coffe or tea stains, hold the tea kettle high. The added force given to boiling water by pouring from a height of two or three feet makes it more effective in driving out stains. Home economists suggest placing the stained fabric over a large bowl or bucket on the floor, then pouring boiling water from a kettle held several feet above.

Treat fruit stains immediately, if possible, because they are difficult to remove after they dry. Boiling water is one of the simplest and best remedies, if it does not harm the cloth. Even warm water, however, may remove some fruit stains. Never use soap. The alkali in it may set the stain and make removal more difficult.

If boiling water does not remove all traces of coffee and tea stains, use such a mild bleach as sunshine, hydrogen peroxide or sodium perborate.

* * *

When you wash your rag rugs, use a light starch. Wash them in rich, warm suds. After a thorough rinsing, dip the rugs into a light starch solution. The starch will give the rugs more body and help to keep them flat on the floor.

A soak in time saves on the dish-washing line, say home management specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Many dishes and pans used in getting meals will wash more quickly and easily if they are filled with water immediately after using and allowed to soak until washed. The exception is any iron utensil which may rust if left soaking long.

A cold-water soak is recommended for loosening starchy foods, like dough or cereal, and also for eggs and milk. Avoid hot water because it makes such foods "cook on" and become more difficult to remove. On the other hand, a hot-water soak is best for utensils which have held sugary foods like syrup or icing because sugar dissolves faster in hot than in cold water. Grease, utensils should have all possible grease removed—to save for cooking and then should be wiped out with paper and allowed to soak in hot water containing a little baking soda.

* * *

A time-saving way to keep silverware bright is to have a little aluminum pan filled with hot soda water near the dishpan and put into it any silver, tarnished with egg or other food.

* * *

Almost every rural housewife is cotton bag-conscious, but chances are that very few have realized the full potentialities of the material. For many years bags have entered the house as dish clothes, curtains, and slip covers, but now they are being looked upon as dresses in the making.

An unlimited number of items for yourself, your home, and your children can be made from this sack material. The white bags can be left plain, or dyed any color and several print bags in the same pattern will make a dress. Boys' sport and dress shirts can also be made from this material.

Besides wearing apparel, numerous other useful and attractive items can be made from bags—all kinds of aprons from the necessary coverall type to dainty tea-aprons of print trimmed with deep ruffles of white or pastel-dyed material; luncheon clothes, napkins, and table mats provide unlimited possibilities.

Let the daughters try their hands at making some of their own clothes using the bag material. They are especially good for attractive school dresses. "Never let a good opportunity go untried," is a good rule to follow, and certainly discarding cotton bags would be like throwing away good bolts of material. Washed thoroughly, dyed, and made into any of hundreds of possible items, cotton feed bags become indispensable around the home.

* * *

To make work easier on your washing and ironing days, try using two ironing board covers alternately. Use one for dark and colored clothing and the other one for white things. That way you'll be taking no chances of colored stains on freshly washed white blouses or curtains.

* * *

Use a whisk broom, kept for the purpose, and hot water to sprinkle the clothes. They will be more evently dampened than when sprinkled by hand.

* * *

When shopping for dress-making fabrics, don't overlook the remnant tables. Those short lengths of expensive fabrics make collars and cuffs for a dress of less expensive black fabric. Under-suit blouses are made from short lengths of fabric and some remnants contain sufficient material to line jackets or children's coats.

* * *

When powder puffs become really old and frayed, they can still be useful after being washed. Use an old puff, instead of a cloth, to polish silver. For fitting a dress or measuring a hem, attach one on your waist with a rubber band and use as a pin cushion.

4-H Sewing Girls Well Dressed Despite New Fabrics' Scarcity

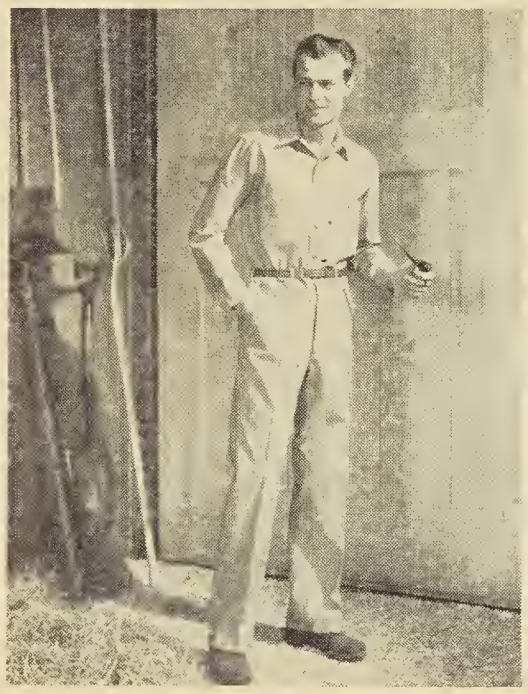
Continuing scarcities and high costs of materials are no obstacles to 4-H girls throughout the nation in keeping up with the latest styles in wearing apparel. Through careful planning, creative thinking and skillful sewing acquired by participating in the National 4-H clothing activity, they are utilizing available new materials as well as old garments to make attractive outfits, not only for themselves but for other members of the family.

Outstanding achievements in this activity are recognized by the Spool Cotton Educational Bureau with awards of Merit. County winners receive gold-filled medals and state winners get educational trips to the 25th Anniversary National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago next December. Twelve national champions selected from the state winners each receives a $200 college scholarship. Last year 1,201 counties named winners in this activity.

New Work Clothes for Men Are Easy To Keep Clean

Spot-resistant work clothes for men are new outfits that will be equally appreciated by the home laundress and by those who wear them. Trimly tailored shirt, trousers and jacket are made of rugged cotton treated with "Zelan" durable repellent finish to protect it from non-oily spots as well as from wet weather. The fabric is Reeves Mountain Cloth, a tightly woven two-ply, nine-ounce combed cotton which has proved its sturdiness in work-tests and used by Army Mountain Troops.

Because dirt stays on the surface and does not deeply penetrate the fibers, these work clothes are easier to launder than



those made of untreated fabrics. They are also Sanforized for shrinkage control, and dyed with fast colors.

When worn for outdoor jobs on a showery day, the garments are water-repellent. The repellent finish makes raindrops roll right off the fabric. Weather-and-spot protection lasts through many washings.

The new work clothes are comfortable to wear, as "Zelan" does not form a coating but impregnates the fibers, hence allowing healthful circulation of air through the fabric.

Shirts have dress-style collar and two pockets. Trousers are reinforced to all strain points and have five pockets. The battle-style jackets come with zipper closing, extension waistband, pleated button-flap pockets, and adjustable cuffs and side straps. Matching visored caps are also available, made with a one-piece cloth top that is removable for laundering.

Colors include cocoa tan, medium tan, and medium gray-blue.

Hercules work clothes from Sears Roebuck and Co. Catalogue and Retail Stores.

Grow Blueberries in Home Garden

Cultivated blueberries can be grown in home gardens in North Carolina to furnish an abundance of delicious fruit, if soils are specially prepared for the plants and if the plants are given proper attention as to mulching, watering, and pruning.

H. R. Niswonger of State College, in charge of Extension horticulture, says that Weymouth is a good early variety to grow; Rancocas and Stanley are mid-season varieties; and Rubel is late season. Grow two or three plants of each variety, set two-year-old plants, and space them 4 feet apart. All of these varieties have large fruits and a delightful flavor.

Niswonger suggests that a hole about 12 to 15 inches deep be prepared for the plants. This hole should be filled with a mixture of peat and sand, or a mixture of peat, sand, and topsoil. Woods mold from areas where laurel or rhododendron are growing can be substituted for peat. Well rotted sawdust may also be substituted for peat, but not fresh sawdust.

Set the plants at about the same depth that they grew in the nursery. Then mulch the plants with peat, rotting sawdust, or leaf mold from an oak forest.

Niswonger suggests little or no fertilizer during the first season of growth. During the second season give the plants 2 level tablespoonfuls of 6-8-6 fertilizer per plant, divided into two applications. Apply about a level tablespoonful of fertilizer as the plants begin to bloom and the second tablespoonful per year until a total of one-half pint per plant is being used.

At the time of setting, remove all fruit buds from the young plants.

Farm and Home Week Will Be August 25-29

Featuring demonstration of farm mechanization and labor saving devices, the fortieth annual Farm and Home Week will be held on the State College Campus August 25 to 29, it was announced this week by Director I. O. Schaub of the State College Extension Service.

With "Information, Inspiration, and Recreation" as the by-words, this year's event will combine two-hour lecture and discussion periods each morning with demonstrations, tours, and inspection of exhibits in the afternoon.

Suggesting that farmers and homemakers bring their problems along with them, Dr. Schaub emphasized the fact that "one simple problem solved may be worth hundreds of dollars" to an individual.

Officers of the North Carolina Farmers' Convention and the N. C. Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, along with representatives of the State Department of Agriculture, Farm Bureau, State Grange, Production and Marketing Administration, Soil Conservation, and other interested agricultural agencies, met with Extension Service officials last week to lay the groundwork for what is expected to be the greatest Farm and Home Week held at the College.

The Farmers' delegation was headed by Jacob M. Pickler of New London, Stanly County, president of the Farmers' Convention, and Mrs. Glenn Duncan of Siler City, president of the Federation of Home Demonstration Clubs, represented the women.

Success arrives last. Work precedes it.

Farm people are becoming more aware of the need for better rural health. Just as they desired and fought for better schools, roads, electrification and telephone services they intend to fight for better health conditions.

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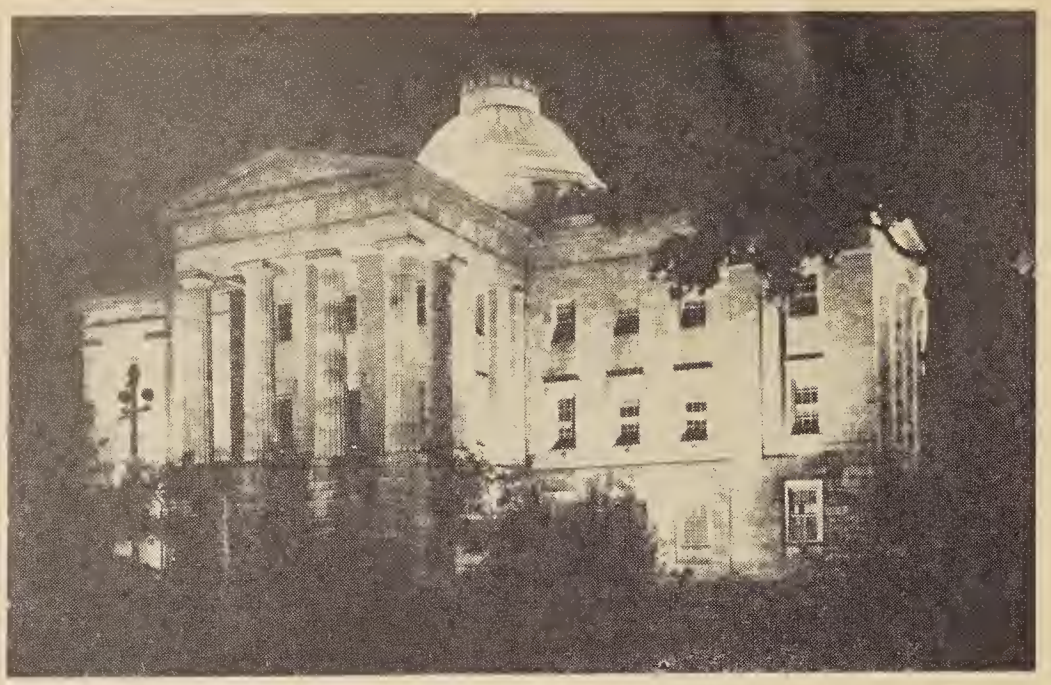

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HOME INSULATION

(Continued from Page 6)

that chickens or animals cannot peck at it or scratch it. Otherwise, the job can be ruined.

One of the primary advantages of mineral wool is that it cannot burn. Tests by the National Bureau of Standards show that a wood-lath wall filled with the substance will stop the passage of fire for one hour. Writing in the Bureau of Mines circular, Mr. Bowles states: "Flames originating in the attic space from lightning, defective or crossed wiring, have been checked at the line where the mineral wool lay between the joists of the top floor ceiling until arrival of the fire department saved the balance of the house."

What this means to the farm family should be readily apparent. Hollow walls are natural flues through which flames can race within a matter of minutes. Any blaze starting anywhere below the top floor ceiling usually spreads upward through the walls unless they are fire-stopped and firefighters have little chance of saving the structure. This is one reason why so many farm homes are totally destroyed.

Not only is mineral wool a fire-barrier in itself, but overheated flues and heating apparatus—a principal cause of fires—are largely eliminated because insulation makes the house warmer without forced firing.

Experts who have devoted years of study and experience to insulation say that to be completely effective, whatever insulating material is used should be applied to all roof areas, exterior walls, and walls adjoining unheated areas such as garages, storerooms and attic stairs. If a house has an unoccupied attic, the top floor ceiling should be insulated between the joists. If the attic is occupied, insulate the roof between the rafters. All floors should be insulated above cold spaces, such as a room over a porch and unexcavated areas. It is not advisable to insulate floors above a basement because they obtain some warmth from the heating plant if it is located there.

Because of improved methods of manufacture and application, mineral wool insulation is one of the very few building materials which can be installed today at a cost no greater than before the war. Most property owners report that it usually pays for itself within three years by savings in heating fuel.

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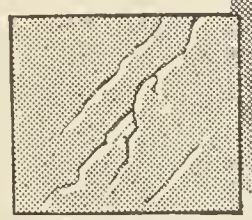
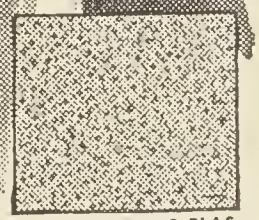


BEFORE: Don't let old cracked walls spoil the beauty of your home.



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DETERMINING WHEN HOGS ARE READY FOR MARKET

Weaning, growing and fattening those pigs of yours have taken your time and energies up to now, but we are ready for the final and most important step of all—*marketing*. Selecting the *best market* is very essential, but it is also important to sell your hogs when they are of the weight and condition to bring the highest price and net the greatest profits.

Market Weight

Fat market hogs weighing from 200 to 225 pounds are usually the most popular size and bring the top price. This is an economical weight for the pork producer too, for gains are good up to that weight and the feed consumption per unit of gain has been efficient. Although gains may continue good for sometime after these weights are reached, the gains are not as economical, for the feed consumed per pound of gain increases. This decline in efficiency of gains may be due to a number of factors but the most important are the following: First, younger pigs more thoroughly masticate, digest and assimilate their feed than older ones. Second, most of the early gains are growth—largely lean meat which requires much less feed to produce than fat, the proportion of which increases as the pig matures. Third, the amount of feed required for maintenance increases as the animal grows larger and, therefore, less is left for gains.

Market Condition

The proper condition for most markets is a firm uniform covering of fat of sufficient thickness to give smoothness and plumpness to the hog carcass, and to insure a good dressing percentage. The fatter the animal, everything else being equal, the higher the dressing percentage but the fat should not be excessive. If the hog is too fat it may become flabby and patchy and the carcass is wasty.

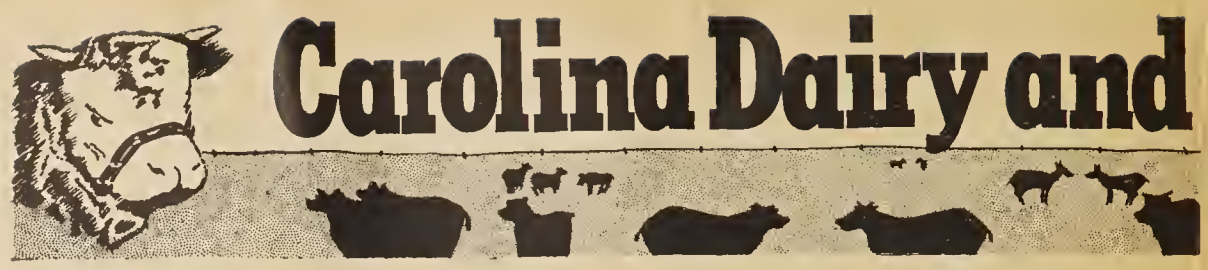
In over-finished animals the proportion of edible meat is decreased and the time when lard sells for a premium is once again about a thing of the past. The lard substitutes made from vegetable oils are greatly increasing in general use and are much cheaper. The chief objection to feeding hogs until they are excessively fat, however, is the very uneconomical gains that are made after the animal reaches proper condition. This results in a great waste of feed for the farmer. Of course, when possible, the feeding operation should be so planned as to have th animals finished when the market price is best. A study of past prices will aid in this.

If your hogs are of the popular intermediate type, they should, if properly fed, attain the proper condition at the previously mentioned weights of 200 to 225 pounds. With the good gains now being obtained, many of the hogs are reaching these weights and proper condition at from six to seven months of age.

The large rangy type may have to be fed to weights of 250 or even 300 pounds before the desired condition is reached. On the other side, the smaller "chuffy" type may be fat enough at 150 to 175 pounds. From this you can see the advantage of producing and feeding the right kind.

If comparatively large numbers of pigs are fed at the same period, it is usually good management to select out the animals as they reach the desired weight and condition. They can then be sent on to market while the others are continued on feed until ready for sale.

Remember, good type, desired weights, proper condition and a *good market* are necessary to obtain the highest prices.



EDITOR'S NOTE — This is the third of a series of articles on livestock furnished by Lancaster's Stockyards, Rocky Mount, N. C.

DETERMINING WHEN YOUR FATTENING CATTLE ARE READY FOR MARKET

In determining when fattening cattle are ready for market some people say "sell when the market is right," while others say "sell when the cattle are finished." There is some wisdom to both of these lines of thought. If the market is high and there are indications that the price might go down some lack in condition of the cattle could be sacrificed. On the other hand after the cattle are finished it is very expensive to feed them much longer hoping for the price to go up. Of course the ideal way would be for the cattle to be finished at the time when the market for that kind of cattle is best. While this is not always possible much of the guess-

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Livestock Section...

ing can be taken out of the feeding business by a careful study of the supply and demand and the market trends at the time the feeding operation is started.

Condition or Finish

Towards the end of the fattening period the gains tend to slow up and the feeds consumed per unit of gain increase. Both of these factors make for more expensive gains, however this extra gain up to a certain point usually increases the selling price of the cattle. The question then is how fat can I afford to make my cattle before marketing them?

The length of the feeding period should vary with the age and quality of the cattle, their condition when started on feed, the kinds and amounts of feed fed and the market. As a rule, the more mature the cattle the quicker they will finish because less growth occurs than with younger cattle. It will pay to feed the higher grades of cattle longer than the lower grades, because most markets will pay for extra finish on the better quality cattle. Of course the higher the condition of the cattle at the beginning of the feeding period, the shorter the time required to get them ready for market.

With the better quality cattle it will usually pay to feed them as long as they are eating well, making good gains and are not getting patchy. At the present time sufficient condition or fat to enable this kind of cattle to grade U. S. Choice is about right. If carried beyond this condition patches of fat, especially around the tail head, appear and the cost of gains are excessive.

Selling Price

Care should be taken however not to sell the animals before they reach the proper finish. Even though the gains the last few weeks are costing far more than the selling price per hundred weight of the cattle, if these gains raise the selling price one dollar per hundred it is certainly worthwhile. On the other hand if the cattle are of a rather plain kind this extra finish may not increase the price of the cattle enough to offset the cost of the expensive gains.

Extra Care Needed

In order to attain the proper finish, especially when a rather high condition is desired, extra care should be taken the last part of the feeding period. Regularity of feeding is important, so feed the same time every day. Be gentle, quiet and patient with the cattle. Avoid radical changes in amounts or kinds of feed. Watch the cattle and the feed bunks and keep their appetites keen. All of these factors will help to keep the cattle from going off feed before they are finished.

Remember the feeder has very little control over the condition of the market when he is ready to sell, but he does have a chance to exercise judgment in regard to **where**, when and **to whom** he sells his cattle.

PREVENTION OF INJURY TO BEEF CATTLE AND HOGS IN SHIPMENT

It is important for you to have beef cattle and hogs of good quality and to see that they are well finished before they are sent to market. However, much of this value will be lost if they arrive in an injured or bruised condition. The North Carolina Extension Circulars Nos. 217 and 238 give many worthwhile suggestions on how to prevent these losses and much of this article is taken from them.

Losses at Marketing Time

(Careful handling and management at marketing time will pay dividends the same as during fattening and slaughtering time. Rough handling will result in bruises, crippled and dead animals. Growers pay for losses caused by their own carelessness.) A survey by the National Livestock Loss Prevention Board showed that 9,000,000 meat animals were either bruised, crippled or dead on arrival at stockyards in the United States annually. The value of this loss was over $11,000,000 and the loss from bruising alone was over $7,000,000. The loss from bruises on hogs was $5.00 per car or an overage of 7 cents per head. (The most valuable cuts such as hams, loins and sides in hogs and rounds and loins in cattle get most of the bruises. Even slight bruises lower the grade of cuts and hurt the sale of finished products.)

(It is to the advantage of the feeder to get his cattle to market with as little shrinkage and as little injury as possible.) As a general rule cattle should be kept on their accustomed feed up to the day of shipment. A heavy silage ration, however, should be reduced and laxative feeds such as green grass, soybeans or pea green legume hay should be withheld the last 24 hours. If the cattle are driven to the shipping point have them there an hour or more before loading so they will have time to rest and cool off. A moderate amount of water should be supplied at the pens prior to loading, especially if the weather is warm.

Feed minerals for strength of bone as weak bones in fat hogs account for many cripples. Do not confine hogs on slick floors for if you do they will cripple easily. Provide comfortable shelter, avoiding drafts and other conditions which cause hogs to pile up. Provide convenient hog sorting and loading facilities on the farm, and use wide gates to prevent crowding. (Do not catch fat hogs by the legs and don't overload. In hot weather wet the bedding of the truck or car and furnish shade with canvas or brush, or move hogs at night or in cooler part of day whenever possible.)

General Precautions in Marketing

1. Avoid excessive feeding or watering before loading in cars or trucks.

2. Do not strike or kick the animals or use prod poles in driving, loading or unloading.

3. Make careful inspection of pens, yards, fences, and inside of trucks or freight cars for protruding nails, bolts, wires and broken boards. Remove or cover sharp corners.

4. Avoid undue excitement or haste in driving, loading or unloading and handle animals quietly.

5. See that the truck or car in which the animals are to transported is well bedded with sand to prevent slipping. Add straw in cold weather.

6. Avoid overcrowding in trucks or cars.

7. Avoid exposure in cold weather and lack of proper ventilation in hot weather.

8. Drive trucks carefully, turn corners slowly, start and stop gently and slow down on corners.

9. Take your animals to a **good market** where you will be treated fairly and receive the highest price.

FUTURE FOR LIVESTOCK BRIGHT

The American National Livestock Association states that the record of meat production in the war period speaks for itself. It completely refutes the claims made from time to time—whenever retail meat counters have been in short supply—that the livestock industry has withheld animals from the markets in the hope of increased prices at a later date. Now, fortunately, before there has been any substantial decrease in demand, numbers are being reduced slowly and prospects as to future demand at reasonably good prices are as bright as they could be hoped for in a world that is still torn with dissension.

(Continued from Page 5)

Representatives of those groups have been told to "come prepared to tell us where we can make big cuts in the budget."

The National Grange and the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives are not expected to protest too much against a sizeable slash in AAA funds for soil conservation payments. The Farm Bureau and Farmers Union may become strange bedfellows in supporting continuation of the $300,000,000-a-year payments.

The Grange has suggested the possibility of dropping the $250,000,000 in the Budget for Rural Electrification loans and substituting authority in other legislation to permit the REA to borrow from the Bank for Cooperatives, or other private lenders.

Crop Insurance Payments Stopped

Secretary Anderson last week ordered payment of crop insurance loss claims stopped and a thorough investigation made into administration of the program in the cotton states.

Hints that everything may not have been on the up-and-up were seen in his ordering PMA Deputy Director Ralph Trigg to "oranize a special investigational group and to assume personal supervision of this group in the field during the immediate investigation of all angles of the cotton insurance situation."

Anderson said he expected the investigation would cover "reasons for the very high number of loss claims in some areas, and the amount of losses claimed." The investigators will give special attention to areas of heaviest reported losses.

Anderson said that although only about half the cotton loss claims have been paid, funds provided for that purpose have been exhausted and further payments will have to wait appropriation of additional funds.

Department gymnastics on the crop insurance force are becoming somewhat ludicrous. In January, Secretary Anderson issued a statement saying something was drastically wrong with the FCIC and pointing an especially accusing finger at cotton.

Three weeks ago a second statement toned down his earlier criticism and declared "recently available and carefully checked data" had convinced him that FCIC was operating "well within the limits established by Congress."

The latest statement reveals that loss claims on 1946 cotton insurance are three or four times the amount of premiums paid in. This could add up to a loss of close to $50,000,000.

The situation is a precarious one for cotton insurance. The Department, however, hopes to save the program and may suggest that cotton insurance be offered this year only in counties where the program was operated efficiently last year.

This action on cotton does not affect loss payments on wheat, flax, corn and tobacco, the other insured crops. Premiums collected from those are adequate to meet all claims.

Fertilizer Bill Reintroduced

A warmed-over version of the fertilizer manufacturing bill supported in the last session of Congress by the Farm Bureau and the Farmers Union was introduced last week by Rep. John Flannagan, Jr. (D.,Va.) as H.R. 2494.

The bill for "the establishment of a national soil fertility policy and program" provides for establishment of a national test-demonstration program for supplying free fertilizer to not more than two percent of the farmers in each state.

The Secretary of Agriculture would administer the federal program, except in the Tennessee Valley, which would remain under TVA control. State and local administration would be through the land-grant colleges, the Extension Service and farmer organizations.

The bill would create a National Soil Fertilizer Policy Committee consisting of 12 farmers and 3 ex-officio members.

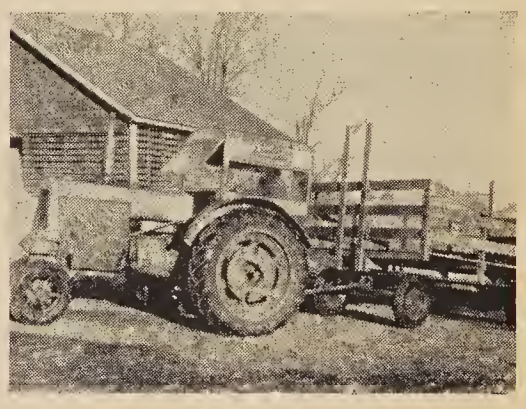
It specifically directs TVA to construct a projected phosphate plant at Mobile, Ala., which Congress last session voted down, and to acquire phosphate rock properties in Florida.

The Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to make loans to farmers cooperatives for financing the acquisition, construction and operation of plants for the manufacture and distribution of fertilizers.

New All-Weather Cab For Farm Tractors

Added profits, comfort and conveniences for the farmer who is tired of working in cold and rain and snow are combined in the new aluminum TRACTORKAB, developed by the Automatic Equipment Manufacturing Company of Pender, Nebraska.

The cab is well-engineered, sturdy, and big enough for a larger-than-average man. It is roomy with plenty of space for extra tools, gasoline and oil. It can be equipped with a heater, radio, rubber floor mat, highway horn and a rear vision



mirror. Windows permit full view of the plow furrow or corn row on which the machine is working. Operator can stand at full height. Total weight of the cab is about 250 pounds, making it easy to put on and take off the tractor.

A heavy, waterproof canvas curtain covers the rear of the cab. This curtain is automatically closed by tension springs, which enables the driver to reach the levers of towed equipment without opening the cab. Large windows of crystal-clear, shatterproof plastic surround three sides and small windows in rear and in lower front panel assure the operator of complete visibility and protection against breakage and cracking. Its high windshield permits full upward vision for the operator using a loader or hayrack.

Intended for the use of the operator of pull-type pickers, for the late fall and eary spring plowing, for shredding and dozens of winter chores, the Automatic TRACTORKAB enables the farmer to get crops in ahead of storms and to do work which might otherwise be neglected in winter.

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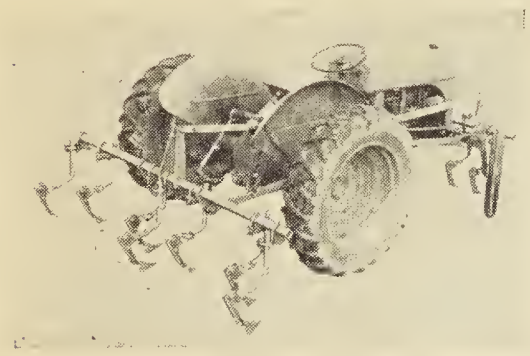
New Front Vision Cultivating Equipment For Ford Tractors

A complete front and rear cultivator for the Ford Tractor has been announced by Farm & Tractor Equipment Specialties Company of Eau Claire, Michigan, which now makes it possible for the tractor to have full vision of his close cultivating work in line with the front wheels. In this cultivator the sweeps next to the row are attached to the front tool bar. All sweeps in front and near are controlled hydraulically.

The cultivator has been acclaimed an improvement over previous cultivators, because it is possible to have either a stiff shank model or spring time cultivator



by interchanging the assemblies at the connection with the cultivator stems. The design incorporates a square tool bar to which the cultivator stems are attached.

Lateral adjustment can be made by sliding the stem clamps at any point along the tool bar. The stems are held up by "U" bolts for additional lateral adjustment and vertical movement. Adjustable foot pieces on the stiff shank cultivator provide the desired pitch to the individual sweeps. The cultivator comes complete with shields and a set of eleven sweeps.

Farm & Tractor Equipment Specialties Company is marketing the cultivator through distributors and dealers, and initial shipments are now being made. Lift-Type spike tooth harrows have also been added to their line of equipment for the Ford Tractor.

NEW WORK GLOVE NOW ON FARM MARKET

United States Rubber Company has started production of a rubber-coated canvas work glove that is said to offer better protection to the hands and to have superior wearing qualities.

The glove is expected to have many industrial and household uses. It is recommended for gardeners, janitors, truck drivers, stevedores, and many other workers.

FARM BUREAU

(Continued from Bage 14)

lation effecting the potato growers is a bill providing for the control of seed potatoes, both Irish and sweet. Bad seed have caused tremendous losses to growers and it is an established fact that a closer watch on seed sold is necessary.

11. Amendment to "Weigh Scale Mechanics Law" will give a greater protection to the public as to accurate weights. It will also help eliminate flooding the market with secondhand scales, which have not been inspected as to accuracy.

12. Under pending legislation the State Fair will be impowered to borrow money for improvement of its facilities, the money to be repaid from profits. More space is badly needed for proper display of farm products and advertising connected with Agriculture of North Carolina.

13. Tobacco growers are directly interested in the action enabling the tobacco growers to vote by two-thirds vote an assessment of ten cents per acre upon themselves for the promotion and expansion of export markets for tobacco. In this proposed bill if any farmer pays his assessment and so desires, upon written request within thirty days, the money will be refunded to him. All other states in which flue-cured tobacco is grown are being asked to approve similar plans.

14. The key to most expanded programs is appropriations. Agriculture has unquestionably fared well along this line.

The following figures will give you an over all picture as to what is being appropiated for the expansion and continued work, marketing, protection of the farmer against bad feeds, fertilizers, seeds and insecticides.

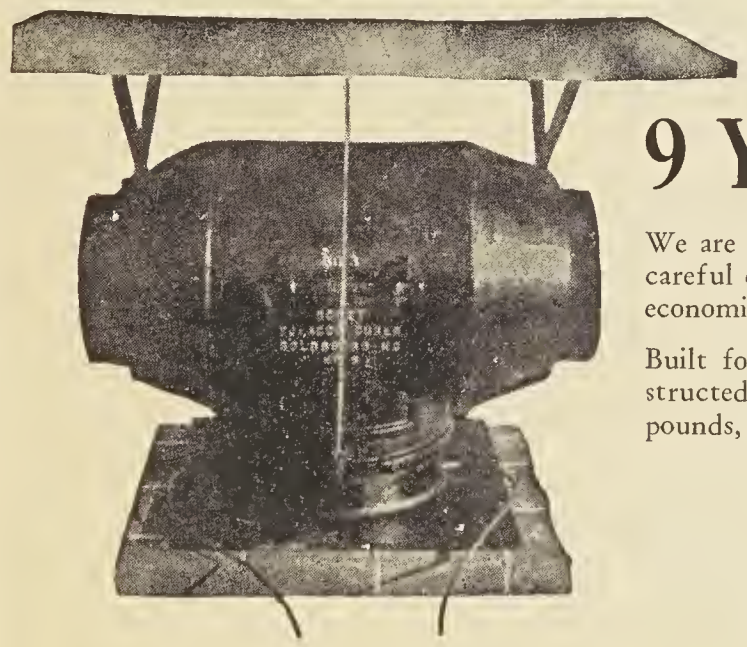
The figures will show agricultural appropriations are almost 40 per cent larger for the coming biennium than for the past two years.

The appropriations for experiment stations, cooperative extension service and Department of Agriculture uses including Federal and State for North Carolina agriculture for the past biennium were $6,398,589, while for the coming 1947-48 and 1948-49 biennium totals $8,882,219.

A break down of this total is as follows:

	1947-48	1948-49
Experiment Station, State College	$ 919,729	$ 919,729
Cooperative Agricultural Extension	2,304,847	2,299,847
Department of Agriculture, General Fund	149,672	150,072
Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Fund	1,093,539	1,044,784
Total	$ 4,467,787	$ 4,414,432

Farmers avail yourself of the opportunity to use agencies at your disposal. Let us see that additional legislation and appropriations are used wisely and that agricultural prospers to the total extent of the money spent for these purposes.



Scott Tobacco Curer

9 Years of Proven Success

We are entering our ninth year of progress in curing tobacco. With our careful designing, it has proven to be one of the best, as well as the most economical, gravity feed, surface type oil burners on the market.

Built for years of service, we have a new improvised design. It is constructed of heavy cast iron 3/8" thick, weighing approximately 315 pounds, and absolutely fire-proof.

We still have some territory open for dealers.

Write—Wire—or Phone to

SCOTT MFG. CO.

GOLDSBORO, N. C.

Helpful Advice For Raising Poultry

By CARL H. TOWER
Assistant County Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

There are certain practices that are beneficial to poultry flock owners providing that they are done at the proper time. In all probability the two things that are responsible for poultry raisers losing money are poor management and sanitation. Of course we all realize that management covers a multitude of sins. However, there are a few recommendations that we can follow in order to increase our poultry profits. Let us consider at this time what practices we can carry out to help prevent the litter in our poultry houses from becoming wet and packed.

1. We can use curtains on the fronts of our poultry houses; however, we must be sure that there is adequate space between the house and the curtain to allow for air circulation.

2. Stir the litter often using a pitch fork and making sure that all clusters of litter are broken up.

3. Some poultrymen are using hydrated lime in their poultry houses. They have found that by mixing two 50 pound bags of lime in the litter of a laying house 20X20 feet that the litter stays drier and the ammonia odor is not so strong. In a house with shallow litter, one-half of this amount of lime should be used. Remember that lime dust is irritating to the nostrils of the birds and for this reason the birds should not be allowed on the limed area until it is thoroughly mixed with the litter.

4. Remove wet litter from the front of the house and around the water fountains and replace it with dry straw or shavings.

5. During the winter months, give the birds cod liver oil once each week in their night feeding of grain. Mix enough oil with the grain to give it a greasy appearance and then fed on top of the mash in the mash hoppers. This will prevent any loss of oil since the oil will be absorbed by the laying mash.

Confine the birds to the house during wet and rainy days. Dirty eggs are hard to clean and the birds do better if they are not permitted to drink from mud holes and wade in mud and water.

Remember that your laying birds are like so many delicate machines that are adjusted to do a certain job and they must be given the proper care if we want them to do the best they are capable of doing.

Making Dreams Come True

(Continued from Page 10)

good-sized farm profitably. Their present landlord wants to keep them on the place they are now farming.

What's more, the Dillons have saved enough cash to pay current operating costs of the farm without going into debt for their crop.

"It's mighty nice to have something to show for your work at the end of the year," says Mr. Dillon thankfully. "It's hard when you have to go in debt for your crop so deep that there's nothing left over after you pay the bank."

Beaufort County tobacco growers saved about 7,000 work days last year by chemically treating their plant beds, according to County Agent W. L. McGahey of the State College Extension Service.

BABY CHICKS
and
Broad-Breasted Bronze
Turkey Poults
ALBRIGHT HATCHERY
GREENSBORO. N. C.

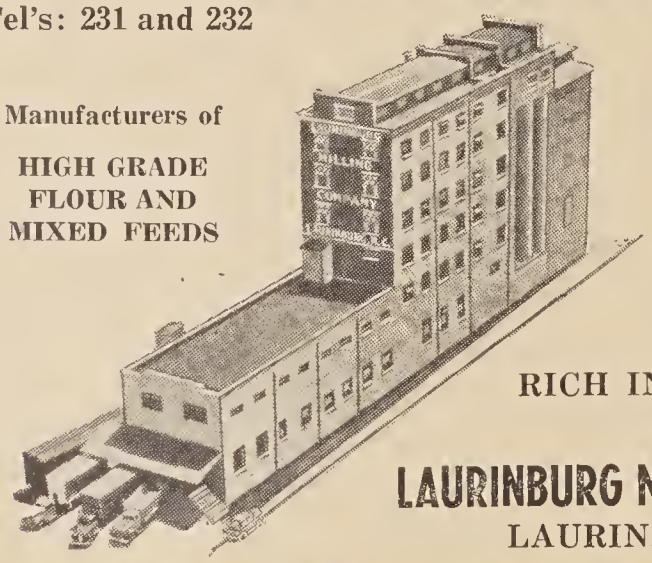
SULFANTI

You will need these tablets in case of
COCCIDIOSIS
AND COLDS IN POULTRY
A Reliable Remedy
Economical . . . Proven in the Field

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST L. P. MAYRAND GREENSBORO NORTH CAROLINA

Tel's: 231 and 232

Manufacturers of
HIGH GRADE
FLOUR AND
MIXED FEEDS



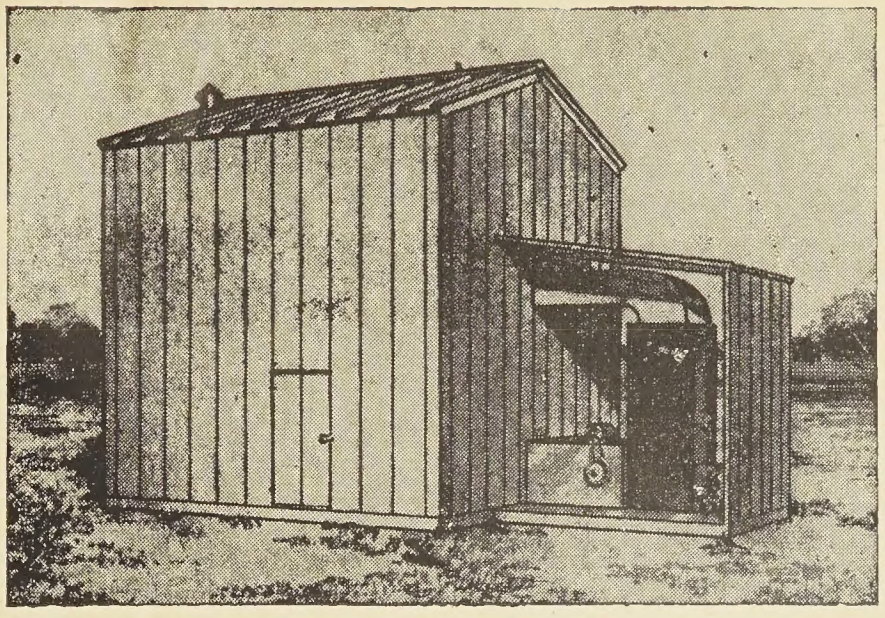
Feed Certified or
Vigorene Feeds
For Best Results

RICH IN ALL VITAMINS

LAURINBURG MILLING COMPANY
LAURINBURG, N. C.

Wanted . . .
RED CEDAR
•
Timber
Logs
Lumber
Stumpage
•
We Pay Highest Cash
Prices at Cars
Geo. C. Brown & Co.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Proven Results WITH



"Sure-Cure" system complete with steelox barn as used by Mr. Rhodes.

PEIRSON-MOORE CO.
Lexington, Ky.

R. R. No. 2
Williamston, N. C.

Gentlemen:

16 x 16 All-Steel Barn

No. of Sticks	500 - 670
Oil Consumption	108 - 118 Gal.
Electricity	65c per barn
Curing Time	2:30 P.M. Wed. - 10 P.M. Sat. 3 days 7½ hours
Weight Increase	15%
Price Increase	6c - 7c per lb.

Brought highest average on the floor of the warehouse. Cured five barns.

This barn required very little attention while curing—no sleep loss. I am completely satisfied with the "Sure-Cure" and intend to install one in all of my barns in the future.

(Signed) L. L. RHODES
Roy Bowers Farm

(Copy)

THE FIGURES in Mr. Rhodes' letter tell the story of the "SURE-CURE" method of curing tobacco. You too can have *more tobacco, better tobacco* and *more money* from your crop with the "SURE-CURE" system. Like Mr. Rhodes, you can have your "SURE-CURE" and Steelox Barn almost pay for itself the first tobacco season while you use it the rest of the year for vermin-proof storage, for brooding chickens, drying seed, sweet potatoes or lumber. Also like Mr. Rhodes you can sleep easily during the curing season, knowing that your tobacco crop is almost entirely safe from fire.

Go and See Your Local Sure-Cure *Dealer for Information*

DEALERS

Barnes Sales Co. ... **Wilson**	**Hoke Exchange Co.** ... **Raeford**	**Louisburg Supply Co.** ... **Louisburg**
Farm Supply Co. ... **Ellerbe**	**C. D. Jernigan Co.** ... **Tabor City**	**Murray & Price Equip. Co.** ... **Mt. Olive**
Farmville Implement Co. ... **Farmville**	**King Roofing & Mfg. Co.** ... **Sanford**	**S. Peirson Co.** ... **Enfield**
D. Lucian Gore ... **Clarendon**	**Lindsley Ice Co.** ... **Williamston**	**Purdie Equipment Co.** ... **Dunn**
D. W. Hodges ... **Kinston**		**Piedmont Farm Equip. Co.** ... **Greensboro**

ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

A Description of Goals

A STATEMENT of policy objectives has recently been issued by the American Feed Manufacturers Association, which during the past few years has reached the most active and purposeful stage of its 39-year-old existence to date. Here, in gereral terms, is what the association considers itself to be striving for:

A. A Prosperous American Agriculture

1. A prosperous agriculture is fundamental to this country's economic well being.

2. Service to agriculture is the feed manufacturing industry's primary function and the basis for its existence and profit.

3. The association pledges co-operation in soil improvement and in all other measures that foster a prosperous agriculture.

B. Efficient, Profitable Production of Livestock and Poultry

1. Livestock farming is the keystone of American agriculture in that it both improves the soil and converts the products of the land into essential products for human nutrition.

2. Proper management, breeding, sanitation and feeding are equal elements in efficient and profitable livestock and poultry production.

3. Recognizing, therefore, that the feed manufacturing industry essentially is a part of agriculture, the association pledges:

a. To encourage and initiate programs which will promote prosperous livestock and poultry production.

b. To concentrate on the constant improvement of animal and poultry nutrition and encouragement of improved feeding and management programs.

c. To continually strive, through applied research, to discover what nutritive properties are contained in the various agricultural by-products and how they can be blended together to supplement farm grains in order to obtain maximum efficiency in poultry and livestock production. In many cases, this has resulted in the economical utilization of materials otherwise wasted.

C. Co-operation With Other Agencies and Organizations

1. The association fully recognizes the valuable contributions which have been made to livestock production and American agriculture in general by:

a. United States Department of Agriculture

b. State departments of agriculture

c. Agricultural colleges and experiment stations

d. County agricultural agents

e. Voctional agricultural schools

f. Farm youth organizations

g. The veterinary profession

h. Poultry and livestock associations

i. Feed control officials

j. All other organized farm groups

2. Since in their programs of research, education and leadership they seek objectives identical with those of the feed manufacturing industry, the association pledges these organizations whole-hearted co-operation.

D. Preservation of the American Way of Life

1. The American way of life is on trial before the peoples of the world, and the association recognizes both the obligation and opportunity to make its contribution to the preservation of these principles.

2. The association pledges compliance with existing laws and regulations affecting the feed manufacturing industry.

3. While reserving the American right of constructive criticism of government, the association pledges co-operation with government for the improvement of laws and regulations in the public interest.

4. The association stands for fair competitive practices based on sound business principles and equal opportunity for all.

5. The association urges its members to accept the full responsibility of citizenship in all communities of which they are a part.

E. A Strong Association

1. As a national association, it recognizes the responsibility as spokesman for the feed manufacturing industry on problems of national or wide significance to the industry. The association can fulfill its assignments effectively only to the degree in which it speaks for the whole industry.

2. The association will strive to co-ordinate the industry's service functions. By recommending action to its members and to the industry and, when authorized, implementing such action, the industry's service to agriculture and to the national economy will be intensified.

3. The association will attempt to promote co-operation and understanding between the feed manufacturing industry and various public groups interested in similar objectives.

4. The association will serve as a central point for co-ordination and dissemination within the industry of research on animal and poultry nutrition, of feed and management programs, of improved methods of manufacture and distribution, and of business practices.

As broad goals these are well thought out and well stated. As everyone will recognize, it is not enough just to state them. Performance will be the thing that counts, and achieving the objectives cannot be accomplished simply by leaving the task to association officers and directors, with the feeling that when a fellow pays his association dues he has done everything demanded of him in the way of supporting industry organization and welfare.

It is well—or necessary—for the feed industry to have clear cut, well defined objectives, and strong, representative leadership. Mutual interests of every segment of the industry should be recognized and co-ordinated through strong associations. But still it is necessary for each member of the indutry to understand, and believe in, and strive to bring into realization, the meaning of the words and the goals expressed. It is not enough just to memorize or parrot the words.

The primary function of the feed industry is to furnish for the livestock producers of the country rations which will promote maximum profits from livestock production. That is the concept that should be inculcated into every feed man. To the extent that is done, both individuals and the industry as a whole will prosper. The AFMA policy objectives serve as a clear guidepost, pointing the path and the direction, but it is up to each feed man as an individual to do the traveling, and it is dependent largely upon each individual as to the speed of progress and the total distance traveled.

ANNOUNCEMENT
Change of Subscription Rate

¶ Change of subscription price of THE CAROLINA FARMER from $1.00 for THREE years to $1.00 for ONE year becomes effective, beginning with the May, 1947, issue.

¶ Such change in rate is due to cost increases in various departments in the publishing field, which situation is beyond our control.

¶ We insist on continuing the high standards of THE CAROLINA FARMER in every department, and we feel confident that this change in our subscription rate will be fully understood by Carolina farmers who are interested in having the best possible independent farm monthly, devoted exclusively to their own farm problems.

THE CAROLINA FARMER

These FACTS Prove the Superiority of FLORENCE-MAYO TOBACCO CURERS

The recent report from the tobacco barn fire survey conducted by the N. C. State College Extension Service proved Florence-Mayo Tobacco Curers have the lowest fire loss record of any tried and tested equipment in use over a period of many years! Study the chart below!

"I cure the modern Florence Mayo Way and save all ways

Number of Tobacco Barns Burned in 1946 By Type of Curing Equipment Used:

Oil Burners using flues and stacks—over 9 fires for every 1,000 in use

Wood Fired Barns—over 5 fires for every 1,000 in use

Oil Circulators—over 4 fires for every 1,000 in use

Coal Stokers—over 4 fires for every 1,000 in use

Florence-Mayo, less than 1 fire for every 1,000 in use!

SAVE up to on every barn cured!

Florence-Mayo Curers with genuine Florence Wickless burners, automatic controls and other patented features give CLEAN, EVEN, EFFICIENT Heat. Actual tests proved that you can save a barrel of oil for every cure in small barns, 2 barrels per cure in medium barns, and 3 barrels per cure in large barns when compared with oil burners requiring flues and stacks! This saving INCREASES YOUR PROFIT!

Florence-Mayo Saves You in Every Way!

The demand for Florence-Mayo Curers still exceeds the supply. But production is increasing! It will pay you to wait for FMC!

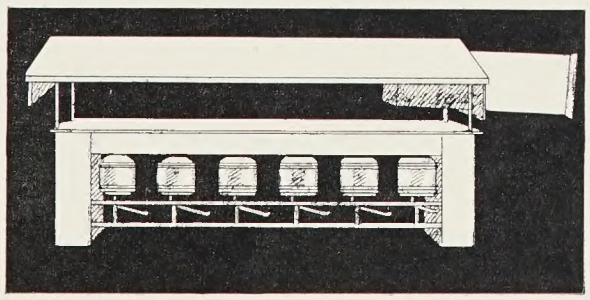
PRE-WAR QUALITY *at* PRE-WAR PRICE

Florence-Mayo Curers for 16' x 16' or 18' x 18' barns:

$128

F.O.B. Maury, N. C.

Curers for larger barns slightly more



SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE DIRECT

FLORENCE-MAYO NUWAY COMPANY

Makers of the World's Best Tobacco Curers

MAURY, NORTH CAROLINA

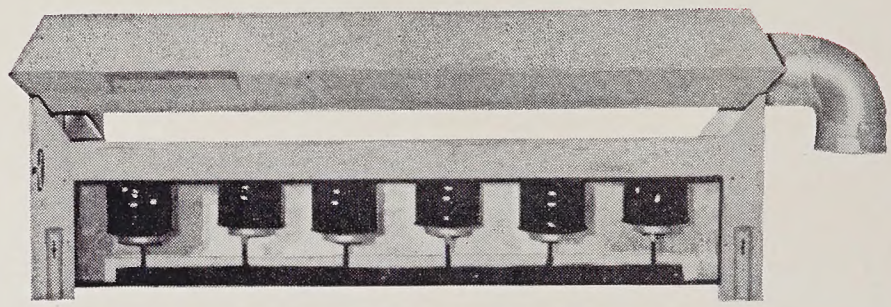
THE NEW 1947 MODEL OF

BRA-HIL PRE-HEAT TOBACCO CURER

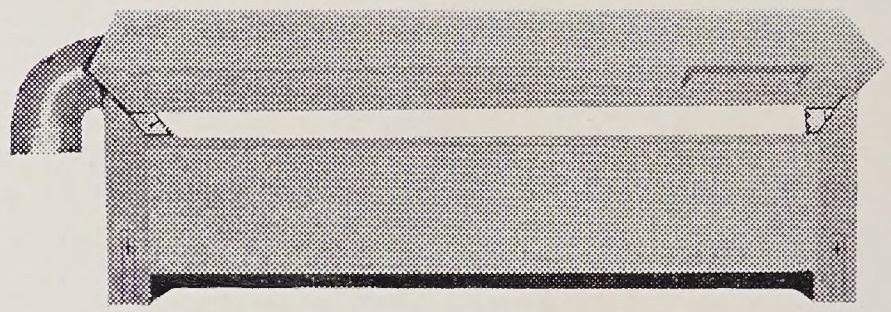
INSURES LOWER CURING COST . . . HIGHER LEAF PRICES

ONLY BRA-HIL GIVES YOU

- *Staggered burners to insure positive distribution of heat.*
- 288,000 B.T.U.'s per hour if needed per four units — used in 16' barn.
- Leveling jack on each burner to prevent uneven flame.
- Diamond-shaped hood gives greater force to heat circulation.



- *Flare resistant shield.*
- *Pre-heat and air-conditioning hood.*
- *Heavy gauge galvanized steel for long life.*
- *Manufactured under rigid specifications with tools and dies insuring uniformity.*



Don't Gamble in Curing Tobacco This Year

Here's How the 1947 BRA-HIL Insures Better Curing

1. Initial cost reasonable.
2. New revolutionary open flame curer for a perfect cure.
3. Burners by Industry's oldest manufacturer — American Stove Company.
4. New desirable features in open flame curing—the undesirable eliminated.
5. Easy to install and operate — flame controlled outside of barn.
6. Very low oil consumption.
7. Air is pre-heated and conditioned.
8. No condensation, sweating, nor hot or cold spots in barn.
9. Tobacco will not set green above curer.
10. Eliminates stacks and flues.

SEE A BRA-HIL PRE-HEAT CURER DEMONSTRATION BEFORE BUYING

Write for the Name of Your Nearest Bra-Hil Dealer

We Welcome Dealer Inquirers

Southern Curing Systems, Inc.

Box 692 FLORENCE, S. C. Phone 2370-J